

The Family of Woodrow Wilson Daniels of Water Valley, Miss., 1958—Sheriff Buster Treloar, identified by four witnesses as the man who beat Daniels to death in a prison, was freed after 23 minutes of deliberation by an all-white jury. "By God," Treloar said after the trial. "Now I can get back to rounding up bootleggers and damn niggers."

The Family of Pheld Evans of Canton, Miss., 1964—Medgar Evers identified Evans as having been killed under mysterious circumstances.

The Family of J. E. Evanston of Long Lake, Miss., 1955—Evanston's body is fished out of Long Lake in December. Evanston was a teacher in the local elementary school.

The Family of Jasper Greenwood of Vicksburg, Miss., 1964—Greenwood was found shot to death near his car on a rural road. Police said the slaying was not racially motivated.

The Family of Jimmie Lee Griffin of Sturgis, Miss., 1965—Griffin was killed in a hit-and-run accident. A coroner's report revealed Griffin was run over at least twice.

The Family of Luther Jackson of Philadelphia, Miss., 1959—Jackson was killed by police after he and his girlfriend were found talking in their car, which was stalled in a ditch. Police claim Jackson attacked them.

The Family of Ernest Jells of Clarksdale, Miss., 1964—Jells was accused of stealing a banana from a grocery and pointing a rifle at pursuing police officers. The officers were exonerated.

The Family of John Lee of Goshen Springs, Miss., 1965—Lee's body was found beaten on a country road.

The Family of Willie Henry Lee of Rankin County, Miss., 1965—Lee, who was known to have attended civil rights meetings, was found beaten on a country road. An autopsy revealed he died by strangulation from gas.

The Family of George Love of Indianola, Miss., 1958—Love was killed in a gun battle with police who believed he was responsible for a murder and arson. He was later cleared of any connection to the murder.

The Family of Sylvester Maxwell of Canton, Miss., 1963—Maxwell's castrated and mutilated body was found by his brother-in-law less than 500 yards from the home of a white family.

The Family of Robert McNair of Pelahatchie, Miss., 1965—McNair was killed by a town constable.

The Family of Clinton Melton of Sumner, Miss., 1956—Elmer Otis Kimbell was cleared in Melton's death. Kimbell claimed Melton fired at him three times before he returned fire with a shotgun. No gun was found in Melton's car or on his body.

The Family of Booker T. Mixon of Clarksdale, Miss., 1959—Mixon's body was found lying on the side of the road, completely nude. Police claimed it was a hit-and-run, though family members cited his naked body and the extensive amount of flesh torn from his body as evidence of murder.

The Family of Nehemiah Montgomery of Merigold, Miss., 1964—Montgomery, 60, was shot by police after allegedly refusing to pay for gas. Police were acquitted, and the shooting was called justifiable homicide.

The Family of Sam O'Quinn of Centreville, Miss., 1959—O'Quinn, derided by some local whites for being "uppity," was shot after joining the NAACP.

The Family of Hubert Orsby of Pickens, Miss., 1964—Orsby's body was found in the Black River. It was reported that he was wearing a t-shirt with "CORE," written on it, representing the Congress of Racial Equality.

The Family of William Roy Prather of Corinth, Miss., 1959—Prather, 15, was killed in an anti-black Halloween prank. One of eight youths involved was indicted on manslaughter charges.

The Family of Johnny Queen of Fayette, Miss., 1965—A white off-duty constable was named in the pistol slaying of Johnny Queen. The shooting was not connected to any arrest.

The Family of Donald Rasberry of Okolona, Miss., 1965—Rasberry was shot to death by his plantation boss.

The Family of Jessie James Shelby of Yazoo City, Miss., 1956—Shelby, 23, was fatally wounded by a police officer who claimed he shot Shelby because he resisted arrest.

The Family of Ed Smith of State Line, Miss., 1958—A grand jury refused to indict L.D. Clark in the death of Smith, who was shot in his yard in front of his wife. Clark later reportedly bragged about the killing.

The Family of Eddie James Stewart of Crystal Springs, Miss., 1966—Stewart was reportedly beaten and shot while in police custody. Police claimed he was shot while trying to escape.

The Family of Isaiah Taylor of Ruleville, Miss., 1964—Taylor was shot by a police officer after allegedly lunging at him with a knife. The shooting was ruled a justifiable homicide.

The Family of Freddie Lee Thomas of LeFlore County, Miss., 1965—Federal investigators looked into the death of Thomas, 16. Thomas's brother believed he was murdered as a warning against black voter registration. The result of the investigation is unknown.

The Family of Saleam Triggs of Hattiesburg, Miss., 1965—The body of Mrs. Triggs was found mysteriously burned to death.

The Family of Clifton Walker of Adams County, Miss., 1964—Walker was killed by a shotgun blast at close range. The result of a federal investigation is unknown; and a host of others.

We must act—not only to bring these criminals to justice, but to also cleanse our Nation of this stain. The unsolved case of Emmett Till and other victims of the civil rights movement represent a terrible chapter in our Nation's history. Over the years there have been sporadic efforts to prosecute some of the civil rights era slayings that were ignored at the time. We need to address these injustices before it is too late—before they become permanent scars on our Nation's history. It is essential that Congress pass this legislation mandating a well-coordinated and well-funded effort to investigate and prosecute unsolved crimes from the civil rights era.

#### IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

#### HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 2007*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of a financial service product that was unique

to the United States when created in Massachusetts in 1907. I refer to Savings Bank Life Insurance, which was the brainchild of Louis D. Brandeis, then a prominent Boston attorney and subsequently, of course, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Legislation authored by Brandeis that created Savings Bank Life Insurance of Massachusetts was signed into law 100 years ago today by Massachusetts Governor Curtis Guild, Jr.

At a time when life insurance was often too expensive for ordinary citizens and especially recent immigrants to afford, Louis Brandeis examined the "delivery system," as we would call it in modern parlance, and concluded the Commonwealth's mutual savings banks could best fill this unmet need by selling life insurance policies directly to their depositors. Now, of course, financial services companies routinely offer banking and insurance products, but in 1907, this was a bold experiment. Indeed it was not until 1999 that this Congress passed legislation formally allowing banks and insurance companies to affiliate throughout the United States.

In the 100 years since its establishment in Massachusetts, Savings Bank Life Insurance has gained broad consumer acceptance to the point where the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts has become the leading provider of ordinary life insurance in Massachusetts. The company, headquartered in Woburn, Massachusetts, has nearly \$2 billion in assets and \$70 billion of life insurance in force.

I am especially pleased to note that, as the centerpiece of its centennial celebration, the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts has underwritten the production of a documentary entitled "Louis Brandeis: The People's Attorney," that traces the life and achievements of Justice Brandeis through the use of archival footage, images and reenactments, and features commentary by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, U.S. District Court Judge Mark Wolf, and several noted Brandeis scholars, as well as personal recollections by his three grandchildren. Produced by Emmy-award-winning Stuart Television Productions, the documentary will air on selected PBS television stations later this year.

Gerald T. Mulligan and Robert K. Sheridan, who serve respectively as chairman and chief executive officer of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts, deserve our appreciation not only for being the stewards of what Justice Brandeis called his greatest achievement, but for their efforts in the form of this new documentary to preserve and promote the life story of Justice Brandeis himself.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 2007*

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, I stayed at home due to an ongoing medical condition of a family member. As a result, I missed a number of votes. Had I been present, I would have voted the following:

Aye on H. Res. 189, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a "Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day" should be established. (Rollcall No. 549)